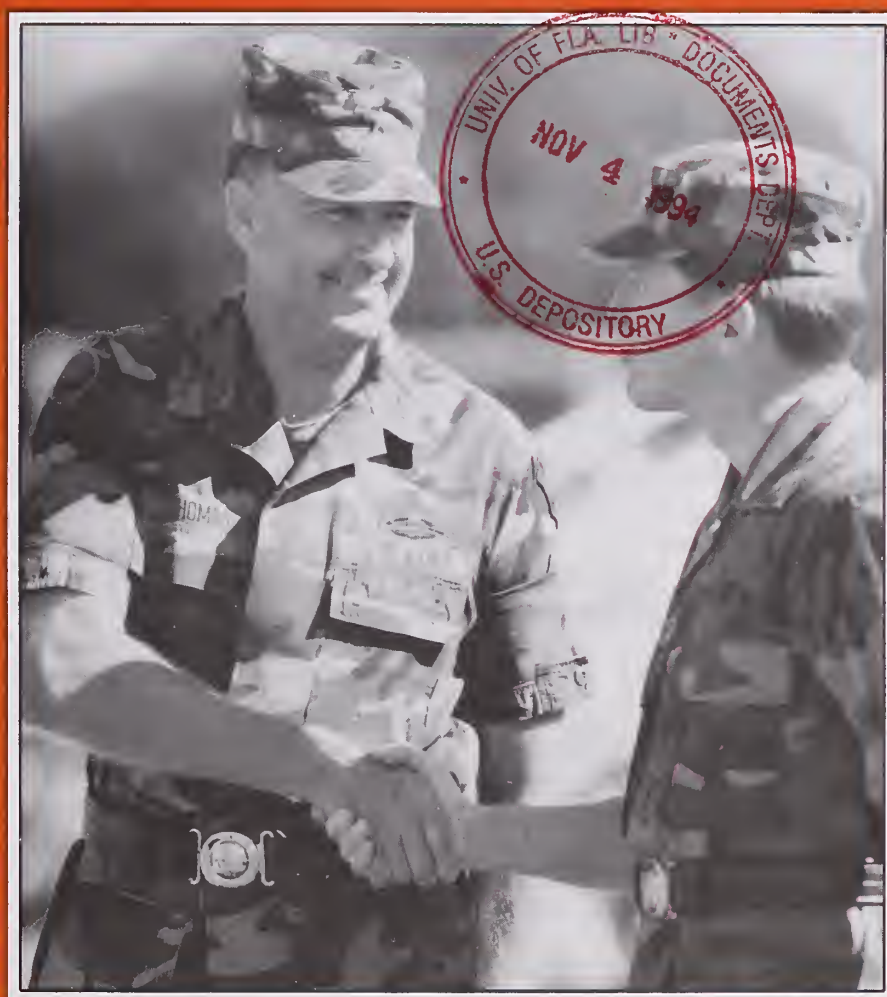


INSCOM JOURNAL

October 1994



- Brig. Gen. Thomas Takes Command
- INSCOM Senior Leaders
- Unit Feature — 704th MI Brigade



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Cover Photo: Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas is welcomed aboard as the new INSCOM commander by Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy, director of the Army Staff. See the story on pages 4-5. (Photo by Jose Santa Cruz)

Training Required for First-Time First Sergeants

Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

In an attempt to better inform you of current requirements before assuming the duties of a first sergeant, I have decided to publish a message from PERSCOM, Subject: Assignment of First-Time First Sergeants. The date/time group of the message is 201915Z OCT 93.

The Army policy is that all active component first-time first sergeants will attend the resident First Sergeant Course conducted at the U.S. Army Sergeants Major Academy, Fort Bliss, Texas.

The policy, approved by the Chief of Staff of the Army, is to ensure that all first-time first sergeants receive training at the course prior to assuming duties.

All soldiers (master sergeants and sergeants first class promotables) selected to fill a first sergeant position in continental United States, or overseas on a long tour, will attend the first sergeant course.

In the event emergency requirements preclude sending a soldier to the course prior to assuming such duties, the soldier must attend the FSC within six months of assuming first sergeant duties.

Waiver authority for this deferred school attendance is delegated to the first general officer in the waived soldier's chain of command. This waiver authority applies to CONUS as well as OCONUS commands.

Short tour areas, while not exempt from the first-time policy, will be given considerable latitude in

complying with the policy for those first sergeant positions affected by tours of 13 months or less. Soldiers who are on short tours of 13 months or less and who are not school-trained when selected for a valid first sergeant position will not be required to attend the course while in the short tour area. Every effort will be made by PERSCOM to provide a sufficient number of FSC-qualified soldiers to short tour commands.

The award of the skill qualification identifier "M," will be made based on completion of the FSC and 180 days successful first sergeant duty. Proof of both will be verified by the soldier's chain of command. Approval authority of the award of the SQI "M" will remain with the soldier's battalion commander (or equivalent), and the personnel services center publishes the orders awarding it. The only exception is soldiers in short tour areas who may be awarded the SQI "M" by the first general officer in the chain of command, after 180 days of successful completion of first sergeant duty.

Soldiers awarded the SQI "M" for duty in Korea, who are not school trained, should attend prior to the next reassignment as a first sergeant. To accomplish this, soldiers may be sent to school enroute by PERSCOM from Korea prior to their next assignment, or be sent by the gaining chain of command prior to the next assignment as a first sergeant.

Soldiers serving less than 180 days as a first sergeant in a short tour



area will be treated as first-time first sergeants upon reassignment, and all regulatory requirements must be met prior to future first sergeant assignments.

Branch clearance must be obtained from PERSCOM before assigning soldiers to first sergeant duty outside their career management field in accordance with paragraph 8-67c, Army Regulation 614-200. For additional information on assigning soldiers to first sergeant duty, contact Sgt. Maj. Ralph E. Steinway, TAPC-EPT-FN, DSN 221-0815.

SILENT WARRIORS! 

Information for this article provided by PERSCOM.

Anderson selected Fort Meade Outstanding Woman Supervisor

Cecelia M. Anderson, was honored Aug. 25 as the Outstanding Woman in a Supervisory Managerial Position at the 1994 Fort George G. Meade Federal Women's Program "Recognition Day" activities.

She is the chief of the Files Maintenance Review Division, Investigative Records Repository, U.S. Army Central Security Facility, 902d Military Intelligence Group.

This award recognizes outstanding women who have excelled in a supervisory managerial capacity encompassing demonstrated performance and accomplishments that are clearly beyond normal job expectations. She was recommended for the award in part for her skills in motivat-



Photo by Spec. Wayne Suggs

ing employees to develop to their full potential.

She also assumed full responsibility for Equal Employment Opportunity Program management by

maintaining a working atmosphere free of discrimination and sexual harassment. In achieving this recognition, Anderson competed against 14 other nominees.

Her accomplishments, cited during the ceremony, included exceeding work productivity goals for reviewing sensitive intelligence and security records, ensuring records retained meet Army regulatory and Federal statutory requirements and transferring records of permanent historical value to the National Archives.

She was also recognized for her willingness to accept the challenge of non-routine taskings. These accomplishments were cited as a testimony to her exceptional leadership proactive training program and the positive working environment she fostered.

(Henry W. Persons Jr., 902d Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md.)

Black and Corley Inducted into Audie Murphy Club

Two military intelligence soldiers with the III Corps MI Support Element, Fort Hood, Texas, have been inducted into the installation's Sergeant Audie Murphy Club which recognizes leadership among Fort Hood's noncommissioned officers.

The inductees are Staff Sgt. John L. Corley, 297th MI Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, and Staff Sgt. Richard A. Black, 303rd MI Battalion of the 513th.

"The time and effort dedicated in preparing for this board displays the pride our soldiers have in their jobs and unit," said Col. Richard J. Fousek, III Corps and Fort Hood chief of staff. "These soldiers endured two rigorous boards based on leadership, training, counseling of soldiers, weapons, and manuals. It is an honor for two INSCOM soldiers to be recognized as two of FORSCOM's elite leaders.

"Staff Sergeant Corley and Staff

Sergeant Black are great examples of the dedication and hard work I've witnessed among the soldiers assigned to the III Corps CMISE. I truly appreciate the support from the 513th Military Intelligence Brigade and INSCOM in providing the III Corps CMISE with highly trained, quality soldiers," Fousek said.

(Ellen Camner)

INSCOM Unit Winner of Supply Excellence Award

The Department of the Army has announced the selection of the 731st MI Battalion, 703rd MI Brigade, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, as a finalist in the fiscal year 1994 Army Supply Excellence Award competition.

The 731st is winner in the Active Table of Distribution and Allowance competition at the battalion/squadron equivalent level.

"The competition was extremely tough," said Lt. Gen. Johnnie E. Wilson, Army deputy chief of staff for logistics, "as all units participating exhibited the very best of good stewardship and discipline in supply operations.

"The units recognized here have set a standard of excellence that is truly worthy of our highest praise," Wilson said.

This is the first year the unit was able to compete at the battalion level. The Army granted an exception to policy, because of its structure, so that the 731st could take part in the competition. Its success came about in no small measure, thanks to the invaluable assistance of the property book officer, Chief Warrant Officer Hope Bean, and her staff, and to the supply sergeant, Sgt. 1st Class Phillip A. Yi, in conjunction with the battalion.

The 731st was honored by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Gordon R. Sullivan at a September Pentagon ceremony.

(Ellen Camner)

Bad Aibling —

INSCOM's Newest Field Site

By the INSCOM History Office

INSCOM assumed command of Bad Aibling Station in Germany on Aug. 17 and concurrently activated the 718th Military Intelligence Group (Provisional) to man Bad Aibling.

This picturesque and historic post, located 35 miles southeast of Munich close to the Bavarian Alps, thus became INSCOM's newest field site.

Bad Aibling has an interesting history attached to it. The site was originally developed by the German *Luftwaffe* in 1936 as an air base to support German advances into Austria and Czechoslovakia.

In 1937, the first Messerschmitt Bf 109 fighters arrived, and the local townspeople soon christened Bad Aibling as "Jaegerplatz" (Hunter's Place) and "Fliegerhorst" (Flyer's Roost).

Aircraft from Bad Aibling flew in support of Germany's *Anschluss* with Austria, and helped pressure Czechoslovakia into yielding to Hitler's demands at the Munich Conference.

However, it soon was realized that the new generations of ever-heavier modern aircraft were too heavy to be supported by Bad Aibling's grass runways.

After 1938, the base was used for training, and at the end of World War II, it received remnants of the Italian and Bulgarian air forces. At war's end, it became an American prisoner-of-war camp, at one point housing 84,000 involuntary guests.

In 1952, the first Military Intelligence unit appeared at Bad Aibling. The Army Security Agency (ASA)'s 328th Communication Reconnaissance Company arrived from Fort Devens, Mass.

Later, the unit was augmented by ASA personnel withdrawn from Austria following the peace settlement with that country in 1955, and was attached to the 312th Communication Reconnaissance Battalion.

In 1957, as part of a general reorganization of the Army Security Agency, the 312th was inactivated and replaced by the 320th U.S. Army Security Agency Battalion.

In 1966, this in turn was replaced by the 18th U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, later redesignated simply as U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station, Bad Aibling. The station's motto was "Sentinels of Freedom."

As part of a general draw down and reconsolidation of ASA assets in Europe, the station was discontinued in June 1972, and both its personnel and mission absorbed by the new U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station Augsburg.

The small detachment of ASA (later INSCOM) personnel that remained behind was resubordinated to Field Station Augsburg. In 1992, Bad Aibling's Army complement was realigned and became a provisional company of INSCOM's 204th MI Battalion.

Now, Bad Aibling, with all its history, is back in Army hands. Transfer of Bad Aibling to INSCOM will allow the command to continue and expand its support to national policy makers and Army war fighters into the 21st Century. ✱

Command Sergeant Major Visits Korean-Based Troops

INSCOM's Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson recently visited the 501st MI Brigade and the 102nd MI Battalion during a visit to the Korean Peninsula. During the visit, Johnson talked to soldiers about training and mission importance during the current rise in tension there. Johnson visited soldiers from Camp Humphreys in the south to Camp Hovey located near the demilitarized zone. (Staff Sgt. Thomas Wiederstein) ✱



U.S. Army Photo



The command element troops the line during the INSCOM change of command ceremony, Sept. 20.



The 500th Military Intelligence Brigade, Camp Zama, Japan, stands at parade rest during the ceremony.



U.S. Army Band (Pershing's Own) drum major, Master Sgt. Michael D. Wagner leads the band.



Col. Walter V. Walsh Jr., commander, 513th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort Gordon, Georgia passes in review with his brigade.



Col. Robert Noonan, Jr., commander of troops, leads the colors forward for the change of command ceremony.

New Hand on INSCOM Helm

By Ellen Camner

Amid pageantry and patriotism, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va., observed a major event in its history Sept. 20, as Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas took the reins of command as INSCOM's seventh commanding general from Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher, who assumed command 13 months ago.

Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy, director of the Army Staff, officiated at

the change of command ceremony that was marked by the high drama and time-honored traditions of military ritual.

Also present were Lt. Gen. Ira C. Owens, deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army; Lt. Gen. Johnnie Williams, deputy chief of staff for logistics, Headquarters, Department of the Army; and two former INSCOM commanders, Maj. Gen. Stanley Hyman and Maj. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon. Also on hand were officials

from other organizations as well as a large contingent of attache corps members.

Col. Robert W. Noonan Jr., INSCOM deputy chief of staff for operations, led the units on the parade field as Commander of Troops. Soldiers representing INSCOM's worldwide MI commands stood in formation on Long Parade Field at Fort Belvoir, Va. Represented were the 66th, 470th, 500th, 501st, 513th, 703rd and 704th MI Brigades, the 718th and the 902nd MI Groups, and the INSCOM Support Battalion.

It was an event replete with symbolism and historical significance, focusing on the character of a great command, with all of the traditional elements of such events: rousing military music by the United States Army Band (Pershing's Own) as troops snapped to attention, the firing of cannons by the 29th Infantry Division (Light), Virginia National Guard, the solemn passing of the colors, the impressive "Pass in Review" to the steady beat of a bass drum, and the remarks of the commanders, departing and embarking—all in all, the smooth transition of command leadership.

The Director of the Army Staff lauded the command: "INSCOM — The cornerstone of intelligence support to our great Army. No other organization stays more decisively engaged in the crucial business of providing critical information to our Army's

leaders — leaders at every level — joint commanders and our nation's leadership.

"Army leadership has watched INSCOM stay ahead of change by anticipating it and driving it to your advantage," Dominy said.

see **CHANGE**,
page 12



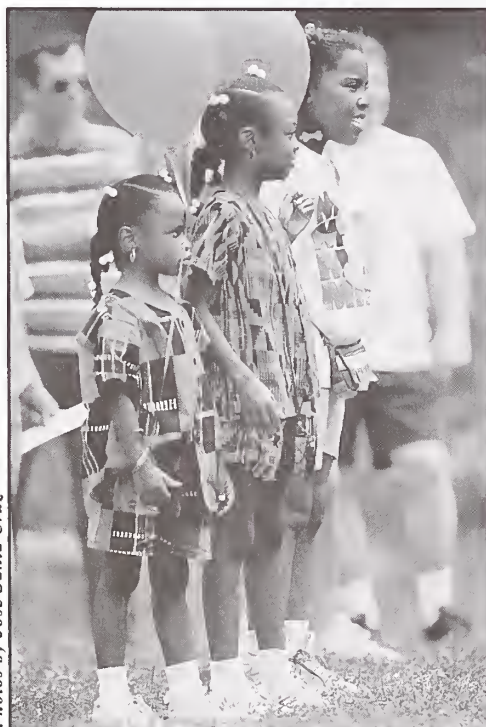
Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas accepts the INSCOM colors from Lt. Gen. Charles E. Dominy, Director of the Army Staff, accepting command while INSCOM Command Sgt. Major Art Johnson, and outgoing commander, Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., look on. Below, soldiers of the 29th Infantry Division (Light), Virginia Army National Guard fire a 13-gun salute to Menoher.



INSCOM Day 1994



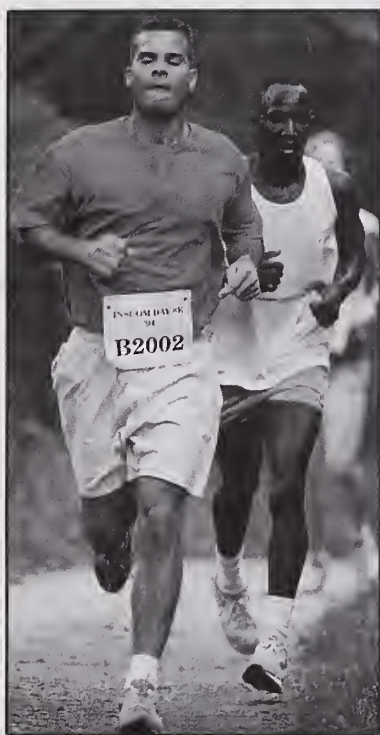
A clown shows a group of kids a furry critter during INSCOM Day, Aug. 19.



Photos by Jose Santa Cruz



Above, A young visitor gets more than she bargained for when she pets a greyhound. Left, a group of kids watch one of the many sporting events.



Above, Spec. Manuel Leal helps his team give its all during the tug-o-war competition. Left, Runners step it out during the 8K run. These were just two of the sporting events held during INSCOM Day.



Lt. Col. Robert L. Stagers, ISB commander, fights back during his stay in the dunk tank.



PIP, the clown, brought laughter to all throughout the day.



Hotdogs and sausages were just some of the food items available.



Matt Smith shows his enthusiasm over receiving an award from then INSCOM commander, Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher.

INSCOM Employees Garner Command Awards

By Ellen Camner

The Annual Command Awards Program presentation, held in conjunction with Organization Day activities, recognized major accomplishments of the Intelligence and Security Command's military and civilian employees in the executive, professional, technical, clerical, and wage grade fields.

Malcolm L. Hollingsworth, INSCOM's chief of staff, served as master of ceremonies, reading the citations as Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., then commanding general, presented an award to each recipient.

These included the Albert W. Small Award, the Colonel Richard F. Judge Military/Civilian Team Improvement Award, the Jackie Keith Action Officer of the Year Award, the Virginia McDill Award, the Local National Employee of the Year Award, the Equal Employment Opportunity Award, the Annual Wage Grade Award, and two Volunteer of the Year Awards.

Prior to the presentations, Hollingsworth said, "Today we acknowledge the people of INSCOM — those individuals, military and civilian, who do their part to ensure the command accomplishes its mission day after day. This year's nominations came from worldwide, indicating that commanders and staff heads support the annual command awards program."

Albert W. Small Award

The Albert W. Small Award is presented to a civilian member of the command in recognition of contributions that are of the highest scope, exceptionally meritorious, worthy of special acclaim that have a direct bearing on the INSCOM mission.

Bruce Burbidge, 18th MI Battalion, 66th MI Brigade, exercised foresight, direction and exceptional

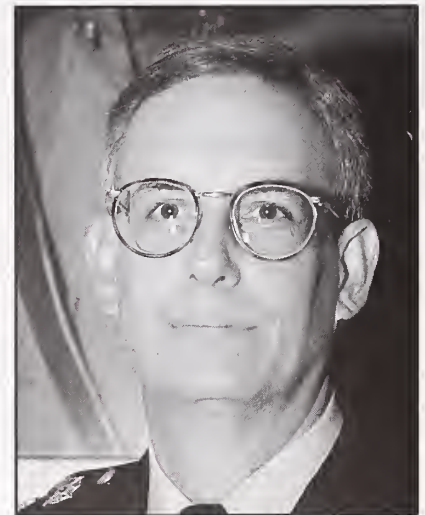
leadership in managing and fully automating the major personnel security investigation program in Europe. These accomplishments resulted in an estimated savings of \$150-\$300,000 in software development costs, a multi-fold increase in report quality and greater efficiency with less man-hours required from the CI agent on shift up through the Defense Investigative Service. Portions of this streamlined program are used by the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the Naval Investigative Service, a NATO unit, and the Defense Investigative



Service. Under his tutelage, an all-encompassing array of programs were fielded, including 20 macro programs for CI agents, a data transfer program for DIS, a case control program, a courtesy letter program, and statistical and accountable programs. All these programs have saved about 60 man-hours per month. His personal leadership and direction have resulted in an exceptionally streamlined operation that enables a more professional product and a greater concentration of assets on other CI operations in support of the warfighters in Europe, better working relationship with the DIS, and untold cost savings in the years to come.

Colonel Richard F. Judge Military-Civilian Team Improvement Award

Lt. Col. William A. Doyle Jr. led the USAREUR Combat Intelligence Readiness Facility military-civilian team to reach full operational capacity by increasing intelligence production significantly while maintaining focus, timeliness and responsiveness to the commanders supported. His keen leadership in the use of all his subordinates forged a harmonious military-civilian team that was justifiably proud of its numerous accomplishments, especially during the Balkan crisis. Capitalizing on the knowledge and ability of his military and civilian employees, he produced an excellent briefing, detailing how the warring Balkan fac-

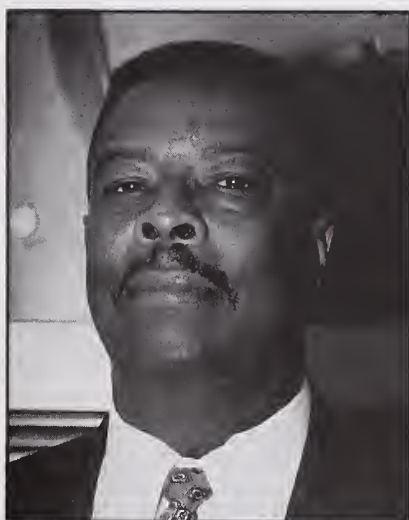


tions fight. He emphasized visual rather than written products in order to communicate the battlefield picture at a glance, forcing the analysts to get the most out of the automated systems available, ensuring both military and civilian analysts use data bases, rather than just maintaining them.

Everyone loves a success story, particularly when success is achieved for the mission rather than personal glory. Doyle is a true leader and men-

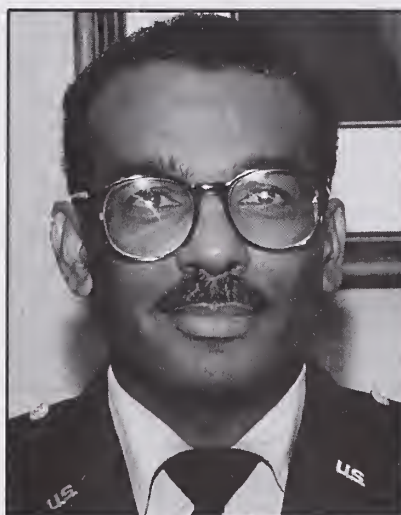
tor. His team worked hard to satisfy his demands, and he guided his team to greatness because of his vision.

Roy Bazemore, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters INSCOM, is credited with initiatives that exemplify the kind of accomplishments that can be achieved only when the military and civilians work as a team. He works continuously with military personnel ranging from senior commanders to individual soldiers, U.S. government civilian personnel at all levels from the DA staff and other major Army commands, to civilian personnel in INSCOM units, and contractor personnel who provide essential support services to the warfighters. He has assembled a team of military and civilian experts who have one mission: to enhance the ability of subordinate units, and the soldiers assigned thereto, to accomplish their operational mis-



sion in the most effective manner possible. He has assisted commanders in the support of older and harder to support equipment. The best example of this is his planning for the support of the UV-ID and RV-ID aircraft. He is never too busy to stop and use his vast experience to counsel young officers and soldiers. He has been active in many of the process action teams that are attempting to improve the quality of life of soldiers and civilians assigned to the headquarters. He also participates in community activities and represents the total image of a member of the total military-civilian team.

Chief Warrant Officer Albert Heron and John L. Fencil, U.S. Army Field Support Center, were honored for their teamwork. They imparted to



all members of their staff that their efforts were critical to the success of a particular operation. All who took part, regardless of agency affiliation, knew they were valued members of an important team effort. For their pivotal role in this action, both received high praise from their own and supported commands, and favorable recognition from several general officers. Their actions epitomized the Field Support Center's motto: Service through Teamwork.

Jackie Keith Action Officer of the Year Award

John Delgado, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters INSCOM, is the action

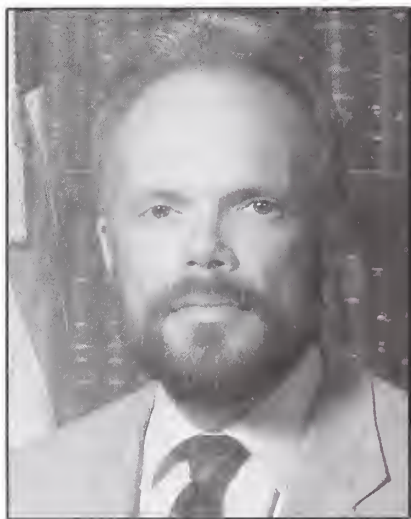
officer who can get it done right and on time, when there is something critical to accomplish. He arranged for early fielding of and ensured that HMMWVs were configured to the 513th MI Brigade's requirements, painted desert camouflage and delivered to Fort Gordon, Ga., ready to greet the 513th members on their arrival. He coordinated for the brigade to turn in its old vehicles at Fort Monmouth, N.J., rather than drive them down to Fort Gordon. As a result of his efforts in these areas, the 513th deployed with the same equipment as the commands they supported. He is recognized by subordinate units as an all-around expert on logistics who is



always ready to help. This is evidenced by the tremendous number of formal and informal "by name" requests received for his assistance. He is a key player in ensuring adequate funding for INSCOM mission accomplishment. His work in stock funding of depot-level repairables ensured the command had the ability and authority to capture data validating its own funding levels when the standard Army systems could not.

He was directly involved in developing INSCOM's baseline Optempo model, and his subsequent work on the Optempo working group resulted in a \$19 million a year increase for each year through 1999. His ongoing orchestration of the war on excess equipment will ensure that INSCOM can meet future requirements with available resources and reduce waste.

Douglas Hardway, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Information Management, Headquarters INSCOM, is credited with performance of duty characterized by flawless support to the warfighters, first as an action officer and then as the acting branch chief. He has served as one of the principal architects and orchestrators of an extremely complex strategy to provide telecommunications support to a critically-sensitive, sometimes hostile environment within the Cen-



tral and South America regions. This support includes establishment of a number of telecommunications systems. His communications skills, sound judgment and technical expertise have made him invaluable during briefings to military commanders, program managers and decision makers at the highest level of DoD in matters pertaining to sensitive and controversial telecommunications issues.

Virginia McDill Award

Mary Lawandales, 513th MI Brigade, is this year's award winner. Her computer skills, management of scheduling and deadlines, flexibility and innate resourcefulness are the hallmarks of this dedicated administrator. She ensures that the headquarters and command element of INSCOM's Power Projection Brigade are professionally served. All 513th personnel know who to go to when they need some administrative assistance, professional advice and a friendly ear. That would be Mary Lawandales. She

aggressively seeks more responsibility and challenges. She is always ready to expand her horizons, volunteering last fall to be the sole point of contact for all civilian actions within the brigade and assuming responsibility for all brigade protocol matters. Her most significant accomplishment over the past year has been her expert support in the planning and execution of the 513th move to Fort Gordon. Extremely proactive, she personally coordinated a myriad of issues with the staffs at Fort Gordon and Fort Monmouth, facilitating the resolution of extremely complicated administrative challenges allowing the brigade to focus on operational issues. She is the "glue" that holds the brigade command group together. Not only does she ensure all administrative tasks are accomplished, she often provides the answers on operational issues as well.

Local National Employee of the Year Award

Sang-Mi Kim, management assistant, 751st MI Battalion, 501st MI Brigade, Korea, has made contributions to the brigade that have been nothing less than phenomenal. She has been the driving force behind the



battalion's ability to continuously exceed DA standards for all areas of personnel action center operations. She is the undisputed subject matter expert in personnel issues and was directly responsible for four commendable ratings achieved by the battalion's administrative officer during the last brigade compliance inspection (four

of her five areas of responsibility). When assigned the duty of publications manager, she worked many after-duty hours to overhaul the publications management program. Her technical proficiency is unsurpassed. As a Standard Installation/Division Personnel System analyst, she is solely responsible for the battalion exceeding both DA and INSCOM standards with a 100 percent SIDPERS processing rate. Her eagerness to accept additional responsibility was demonstrated when she voluntarily managed the battalion's sponsorship and command sponsorship programs during a transition period between adjutants. Her exceptional mastery of the English language continues to be a priceless asset, as she is the direct liaison on administrative matters with the 1998th Ministry of National Defense and the Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army command sergeant major. She is a highly respected and motivated employee who has demonstrated time and time again that she can accomplish any task to perfection. She is always there and always willing to do whatever it takes to get the job done. She is the continuity that makes things work.

Equal Employment Opportunity Award

This award is for the individual who achieved outstanding results in extending equal employment opportunities to civilian men and women of INSCOM through unusually effective leadership, skill, imagination and innovation.

Sharon Scholl, National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, Va., serves as equal employment opportunity counselor, in addition to her outstanding performance as an imagery analyst. Her distinguished performance in that capacity provides invaluable support to the organization. Over the past 18 months, her efforts were directly responsible for the informal resolution of three EEO-related complaints, and she provided guidance and assistance on a variety of related EEO issues.

She possesses rare diplomatic skills that are of paramount importance in resolving volatile situations such as the ones she recently processed. Her unique abilities were re-



sponsible for successfully settling several EEO issues, resulting in significant savings to the government.

She has continued to enhance her mediation skills through her commitment to an ongoing training effort. In addition to her individual counseling achievements, she is also a key contributor in efforts to improve and expand the NGIC EEO counseling services.

Volunteer of the Year Individual/Unit Awards

Martha Morales epitomizes the generous and giving spirit of the military spouse that all too often goes unnoticed. She contributed over 800



hours of volunteer services to the Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico military and

community support services and approximately 316 hours to the American Red Cross disaster relief services during the aftermath of the Los Angeles area earthquake. As the Red Cross coordinator for Fort Buchanan, she significantly contributed to the management and disposition of medical-dental records and medical-dental appointments. She was responsible for providing a variety of instruction such as first aid, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, family services and many others. In February 1994, she departed for Los Angeles as a volunteer to one of the "super centers." She provided translator support, worked the reception area, assisted with mental health patients, traveled throughout the disaster area on emergency home visits and damage assessment. These are just a few of the many outstanding acts she performed during the past year. She continues to support her community in any way she can.

Mary A. Northrup, Close Combat Division, Research and Analysis Directorate, National Ground In-



telligence Center, Charlottesville, Va., contributed more than 1,155 volunteer hours during the past year. She was responsible for more than 4,000 hours of volunteer service by others whom she influenced. She has achieved a long list of noteworthy accomplishments that have significantly impacted on NGIC and her extended community: as the Virginia area coordinator of three Special Olympics events, she ensured that all

special olympians were qualified and had full opportunity to participate; she administered and conducted training and practice sessions, managed competition and forwarded appropriate results to the Virginia Committee for Special Olympics; and she worked with other area organizations to contract more than 3,500 volunteer hours for the various programs. An active layperson in two churches, she assimilated information from the minister and congregations to prepare service bulletins. As chairperson of the Justice and Peace Committee, she provided food, clothing and gifts to needy families in her county, Louisa, Va., and adopted Freedom House, a homeless shelter in Richmond, Va. She receives church contributions and makes authorized disbursements to the community. Her exceptional drive and dedication gained her the respect of each organization for which she volunteered.

Volunteer of the Year Unit Award

The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Headquarters INSCOM, is this year's winner. The personnel of DCSLOG have been meeting on a weekly basis to prepare food for the homeless. This includes making sandwiches, soup, hot chocolate and coffee, and then distributing the food directly to the homeless living on the streets in Washington, D.C. This project has not been limited only to food. Throughout the year, ODCSLOG personnel collect clothing and other items for delivery. At Christmas they collect stuffed animals for a children's shelter and continued providing personal hygiene packages. Many hours have been devoted to this project by the Loggers, making life just a little better for many homeless people.

Following the awards presentation, INSCOM picnickers went about the task of deciding which food line to choose — and food, games and fun with friends, family and co-workers became the theme for the rest of the day. 🌿

INSCOM Journal



Col. Talmadge R. Varnado II (left), incoming ITAC commander; Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., INSCOM commander; and Col. Everett R. Yount Jr., outgoing ITAC commander, look on as the troops pass in review.

ITAC Changes Commanders

By Eileen Bradley and Spec. Travis Cash

Col. Everett R. Yount Jr. addressed his troops for the last time as commander of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, June 24.

Yount had been at the helm of ITAC since July 17, 1992, and under his command ITAC produced the Korean Battlefield Development Plan and soldiers' handbooks for Somalia, Korea and Iraq; and undertook new multimedia intelligence projects.

INSCOM Commander Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr. officiated over the change of command and presented Yount with the Legion of Merit. The INSCOM honor guard was provided by the 704th MI Brigade from Fort Meade, Md., and the commander of

troops for the ceremony was Lt. Col. Joseph J. Tennis.

To mark the changing of commanders, ITAC's Sgt. Maj. Mark A. Bertram presented the colors to Yount who relinquished the colors to Menoher who, in turn, entrusted them to the incoming commander, Col. Talmadge R. Varnado II.

Varnado is taking command after having served as Deputy G2, Third U.S. Army and U.S. Army Central Command, Fort McPherson, Ga. He is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College and the Army War College. His awards include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal (first oak leaf cluster), the Army Commendation

Medal (third oak leaf cluster), and the Army Achievement Medal.

In his farewell remarks, Yount commented that his assignment at ITAC had been "exciting, rewarding and fulfilling."

Yount is now serving as the first commander of the new National Ground Intelligence Center in Charlottesville, Va. The center was formed July 8, 1994, from elements of the Foreign Science and Technology Center.

ITAC will also officially merge into the NGIC in 1996. Yount and Varnado will work very closely to make that transition as smooth as possible.

In Varnado's first address, he made it clear that there was "still a job to be done at ITAC," and he would finish the job with the "highest standards" possible. ✻

Ms. Bradley and Spec. Cash are analysts with the Asia-Americas Division, ITAC.

New Commander Takes Reins of Korean-Based Brigade

By Sgt. 1st Class Ronnie Allen

On June 13, Col. Roderick J. Isler made his final review and inspection of the 501st Military Intelligence Brigade, Korea, which he commanded since July 1992.

In keeping with time-honored traditions, the command was ceremoniously passed to Col. Wayne M. Hall, former assistant director in the operations directorate, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence, in the Pentagon. He becomes the ninth commander of the 501st.

"I feel a deep and great sense of humility and downright luck to have been chosen to command this great brigade," Hall said during his remarks. "Having the privilege to lead great soldiers again is like a wonderful dream coming true."

Hall said that the 501st is, by far, the best brigade with the best mission and the best soldiers he could ever possibly have hoped to serve with. During his two years in the Pentagon, the new commander said he heard nothing but great things about the 501st MI Brigade.

"I pledge to my leaders, to the Republic of Korea military leaders, and to the soldiers of the 501st MI Brigade, that we shall continue to work very hard to train," the newly installed commander said.

"We'll continue to work hard to provide warfighters the information and intelligence they need, when they need it, where they need it, and with the specificity they require to destroy the right enemy forces, at the right place, and at the right time.

"We shall also continue to train very hard for the rigors of combat. My energies will focus on carrying out the

Col. Wayne M. Hall addresses the 501st MI Brigade at the ceremony at which he assumed command.

brigade's mission and ensuring that all of you standing out there today survive any combat situation we find ourselves in."

Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, served as the reviewing officer.

"The 501st MI Brigade is the most capable military intelligence organization in the U.S. Army, and it is no accident that it is assigned in the Republic of Korea, where the threat of war has persisted since the end of the Korean conflict," said Menoher.

He added that throughout its existence in Korea, the 501st has been committed to protecting the peace, and that if peace should fail, to providing timely warning and responsive intelligence.

"We have gained a new combat-proven leader to command this vital organization," Menoher continued.

"This is a reflection of the continuity of purpose and leadership that are hallmarks of our great Army. When we lose a proven leader, or as in this case, they move on, we know that another great leader will replace them. We also know that our focus to remain trained and ready and capable of decisive victory against any enemy will



Photo by Kim Nan Geun

not change. That is our mission, and we will continue to do it right."

Distinguished guests present to witness Isler passing the command to Hall included Gen. Gary E. Luck, commander of U.S. Forces Korea, and Lt. Gen. William W. Crouch, commander of Eighth U.S. Army, Korea.

During his closing remarks, Isler praised the soldiers of the 501st as "the best that our military intelligence corps has to offer."

"What an honor and pleasure it has been for me to have had the opportunity to command such a distinguished unit as this," he said. "Saying goodbye to such a prestigious unit is not an easy thing to do." ❖

Sgt. 1st Class Allen is the 501st MI Brigade's Public Affairs NCO, Korea.

NGIC Hosts International Working Group Meetings

By John B. Halley and Stacie Taylor

The Foreign Science and Technology Center, now the National Ground Intelligence Center, Charlottesville, Va., played host to two Senior National Representatives (Army) working group meetings in March and April 1994.

At these two week-long meetings, representatives from four different governments held discussions in three languages. These deliberations could result in the savings of millions of dollars for all four countries.

The SNR(A) is a four-nation group representing the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. It supports each country's national defense research and development efforts. The U.S. Army's representative is Brig. Gen. Peter C. Franklin, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition.

Supporting the SNR(A) are a series of working groups and subgroups that study different facets of each country's research and development efforts. Meeting at FSTC were the Threat and Target Working Groups, and the Target Signatures Subgroup.

The Threat and Target Working Group supports antiarmor munitions development efforts. It is made up of two subgroups: Tanks and Light Armored Fighting Vehicles (LAFV).

The Target Working Group is divided into the Vehicle Experts and the Target Signatures Subgroups (TSSG).

The Threat Working Group exchanges information on a variety of current and projected armored fighting vehicles that are accepted to be threats, and responds to specific Target Working Group requirements. Technical characteristics are exchanged and provided to the Target Working Group.

The Target Working Group uses



The Senior National Representatives (Army) subgroup that met in Charlottesville, Va., in April 1994.

the data provided to develop targets supporting its governments' antiarmor munitions development programs. Two types of targets are developed: range targets and reference targets.

Range targets are full-scale replicas or surrogates of actual threat armors used for testing the performance of antiarmor bullets. Surrogate targets are also produced for future threat armored fighting vehicles.

Reference targets, which are computer models of complete vehicles, are used to conduct vulnerability and criticality analysis.

The Target Signatures Subgroup covers a wide spectrum of target signatures, including radar, infrared, and acoustic. The recent meeting gave the United States the opportunity to share its signature measurement techniques and analytical capabilities with our foreign signature analyst counterparts.

Each country reciprocated with presentations concerning its measurement facilities and subsequent signature data. The ultimate goal of this

meeting was to reach an agreement to exchange empirical and modeled signature data of foreign ground vehicles, and to present this data in a format benefiting each country and its precision-guided munitions customers.

Saving money was another reason for this joint meeting. With shrinking defense budgets, coupled with an increase in the scope of the international unrest, the SNR(A) is exceptionally valuable and cost effective.

All four countries use the same targets to test their antiarmor warheads, and share the results with each other. Therefore, the United States gets four times the amount of empirical (real) firing data for one-fourth the cost. This could result in an annual savings of millions of dollars. ❖

Mr. Halley is a senior intelligence analyst and Ms. Taylor is an infrared signature analyst for the NGIC.

Linguist Lifeline

Helping linguists stay on top of change and giving them a sneak look into the future is the goal of the *Linguist Lifeline*, a series of articles written by INSCOM's Language Branch.

As the military continues to draw down, the career field is restructuring to meet future challenges and missions. The articles will highlight the availability of language training resources and language proficiency programs, and provide guidance on military linguist management.

From the Top:

Army Regulation 611-6 (*Army Linguist Management*) is in the final stages of revision. It should be published in the next few months. Highlights of the new regulation include:

- Authority to administer the Defense Language Proficiency Test earlier than six months as an exception to policy for those soldiers who are completing a significant training event. This is normally defined as classroom instruction or immersion training of six weeks in length or longer.

All requests must contain the soldier's personal data (i.e., name, rank, Social Security number, language, last test date) and a description of the course or immersion program (i.e., language, description and duration of the training). Requests must be submitted to:

Commander, USAINSCOM
8825 Beulah Street
ATTN: IAOPS-FR-T-L
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5246

- The revised AR 611-6 also establishes level two as the proficiency standard for the Army. The new regulation requires commanders to provide remedial language training for soldiers who fail to achieve and sus-

By Chief Warrant Officer Tim Jones

tain level two proficiency. These soldiers will then be re-evaluated with the DLPT every six months until they meet the standard.

Soldiers failing to meet the proficiency standards will not be allowed to re-enlist in any language-required specialty without a waiver from the Department of Army. Soldiers holding military occupational specialty 98G or 97E should take note of this change.

INSCOM News Makers

The INSCOM Language Branch staff has been working with the Defense Language Institute to develop a command language program manager course that trains soldiers to perform the duties required of a command language manager. In June, subject matter experts and unit CLP managers from each of the services met to write the program of instruction for the new course. Final editing was completed in September, and the one-week course is expected to become available in the near future.

The INSCOM deputy commander approved a language branch proposal to establish an INSCOM Linguist of the Year program. A formal message and nomination packet outlining the components of the program was sent to INSCOM commanders in late July.

The nomination packet includes a points work sheet for awarding points to those who have sustained or improved their language proficiency and/or improved themselves through formal schooling. It also requires the nominee to submit an essay on a topic related to language training. INSCOM

commanders may nominate one linguist, military or civilian, for selection

as Linguist of the Year. A panel of senior staff members will review the nominations and prepare an order of merit list. The commanding general will then review the list and select the INSCOM Linguist of the Year. The winner will be recognized during the annual INSCOM Commanders Conference, normally held in September.

Alma Mater Files

DLI has reorganized to better serve linguists in the field. The newly established Directorate of Operations, Plans and Programs should be the first stop when seeking field support. This office is the focal point for all DLI operations, much like a unit's S3. Key points of contact include DSN 878-5108 for programs and proponency, and DSN 878-5463 for plans and operations.

Did You Know?

Reproduction and distribution of the new DLPT, version IV, in Korean, French, Spanish, Italian, Czech and Chinese is expected to be complete soon. Also, funds to print Form C and D of the Greek and Russian DLPT IV have been allocated by DA, and production should be complete in the next few months. Forms A and B will no longer be used once the new versions are available.

Feedback for these and other issues of importance to the linguist community is highly encouraged. Contact Mr. Ronald Weaver or Chief Warrant Officer Tim Jones at DSN 235-1502/1458 or (703) 706-1458. ☘

Chief Warrant Officer Jones is a staff language technician with the INSCOM Language Branch, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Sharing Good News Bulletin Board Hits Army Scene

An electronic bulletin board, operated by Headquarters, Department of the Army, will make spreading innovative solutions and problem-sharing easier for resource and Army Community of Excellence managers.

According to a recent DA message, numerous better business practices are being implemented by installations throughout the Army. In most cases, the good ideas working at one installation have applicability at other installations as well.

The complication up to this point has been trying to spread the good news from one installation to another.

The "sharing good news" electronic bulletin board will expedite the information flow while helping to create an Army that works better and costs less.

The SGN bulletin board is available on the HQDA DSS system and can be accessed by anyone with a user identification code. All Army employees may use the system and can apply for a user ID by calling DSN 224-0487 or (703) 614-0487.

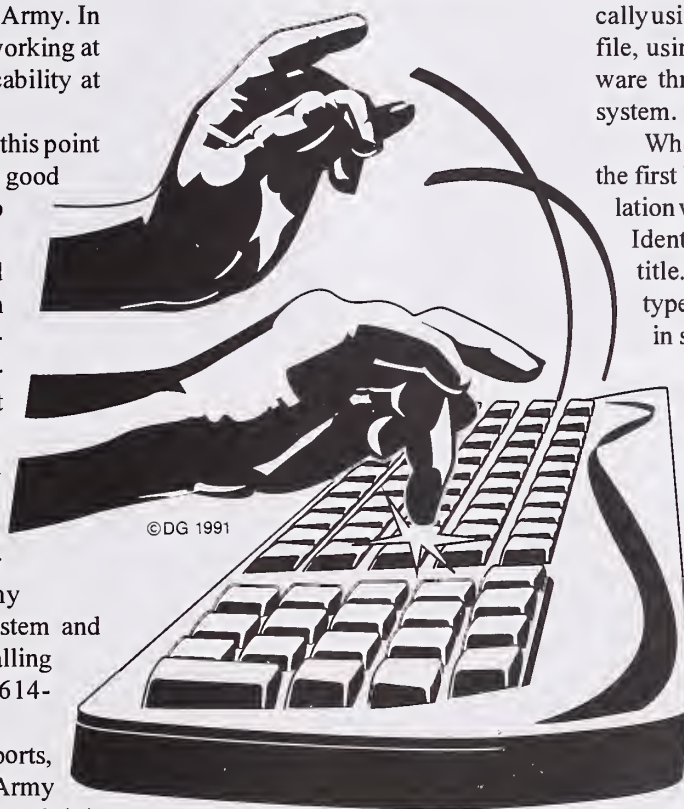
The bulletin board supports, but does not replace, the Army Ideas for Excellence Program. Originators of SGN initiatives must still submit their ideas to the AIEP to receive any cash award that may be appropriate. Submissions to the AIEP should indicate when the idea(s) was posted to the SGN electronic bulletin board. DA-approved AIEP suggestions pertaining to the resource management functional area, will also be published on the bulletin board.

Besides sharing business practices among installations, the bulletin board will announce the approval of field-

submitted requests for waiver of Department of Defense regulations.

The system now includes Sharing Good News, the quarterly publication published by the HQDA installation management office. The same topic areas appearing in the published issue will be available on the electronic bulletin board.

Future functional subject areas



will include: chaplain, commissary and post exchange, customer services, DPCA, engineer, environmental, facilities, family support, housing, information management, legal, logistics, medical/dental/veterinary, personnel, provost marshal/fire/safety, public affairs, resource management, training and Total Army management.

An individual with a user ID accesses the SGN bulletin board by selecting "HQDA DSS Bulletin Board" (PF6) from the main DSS menu. Next,

they select "Sharing Good News" from the sub-menu. The last step is to select a specific item of interest from the bulletin board list. An entry consists of a short synopsis of an innovative business practice and the point of contact to call for further information.

All authorized users can submit items to be posted to the bulletin board. The submission can be bent electronically using the DSS system, or as a text file, using any word processing software through the Internet electronic system.

When typing your message, on the first line of text indicate the installation where the initiative originated. Identify the subject area and a short title. Beginning on the fourth line, type a synopsis of the procedure in sufficient detail to quickly inform a reader of the overall value of the initiative. On the second full line following the synopsis, provide the name and both the DSN and commercial phone numbers of a point of contact who can provide more detail about the subject.

Bulletin board items will be posted as they are received. Send the electronic mail submission to the bulletin board administrator at: PRANGLEY@PENTAGONHQDADSS.ARMY.MIL (Note that the electronic mail is addressed as shown, without any spaces).

For more information call Lt. Col. Steve Prangle at DSN 223-6564 or commercial (703) 693-6564; Larry Black or Hal Jerome at DSN 225-7815 or commercial (703) 695-7815.✻

This article was reprinted from a Headquarters Department of the Army message.



INSCOM Support Battalion steps it out during five miles of fun.

Heading Out on a 5-miler

Esprit de corps was the buzzword of the day as more than 600 soldiers from five units took part in the 5-mile Invitational Run at Fort Belvoir, Va.

The event was the first of its kind, organized by the commanders of the Headquarters Command, 249th Engineer Battalion (Prime Power) and the Intelligence and Security

Command Support Battalion.

Although it was pegged as a one-time event, most of the runners were enthusiastic about doing it again.

Capt. Anthony Perkins, ISB's administrative officer, said the run was great. "It gives morale to the soldiers and starts the day off right. I think we should do this every month."



Photos by Master Sgt. Joan Fischer

Spec. John W. Hughes leads the cheer at the end of the run.



Soldiers head for the water after completing the course.

U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Senior Leaders



Brig. Gen. Trent N. Thomas
Commander, USAINSCOM



Command Sgt. Maj.
James A. (Art) Johnson
USAINSCOM



Col. Steven J. Argersinger
66th Military Intelligence Brigade
Augsburg, Germany

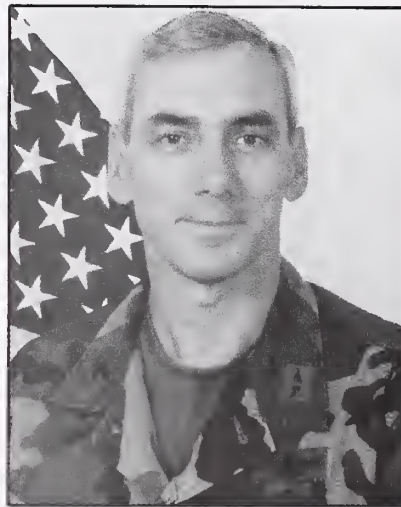


Command Sgt. Maj.
James W. Bone
66th Military Intelligence Brigade

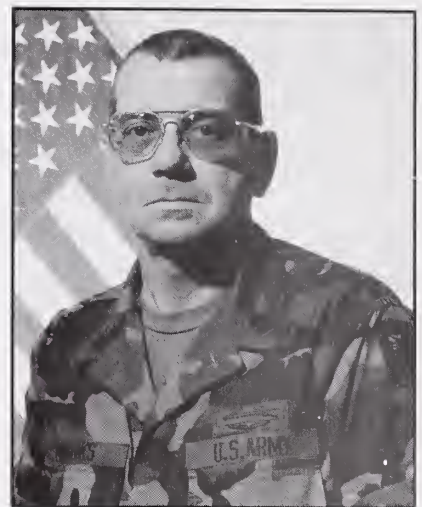


Col. Everett R. Yount Jr.
National Ground Intelligence Center
Charlottesville, Va.

INSCOM Senior Leaders, Continued



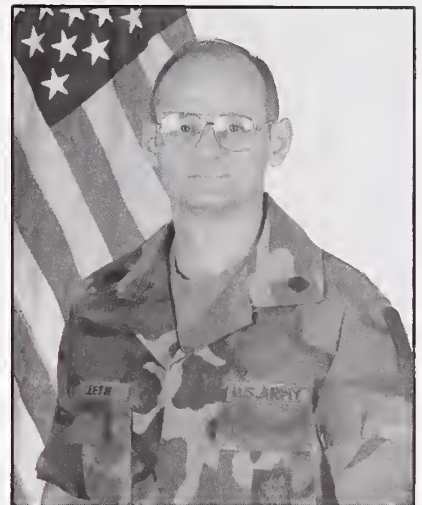
Col. Walter J. Wright
470th Military Intelligence Brigade
Corozal, Panama



Command Sgt. Maj.
Herbert M. Franks
470th Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. Martin G. Kloster
500th Military Intelligence Brigade
Camp Zama, Japan



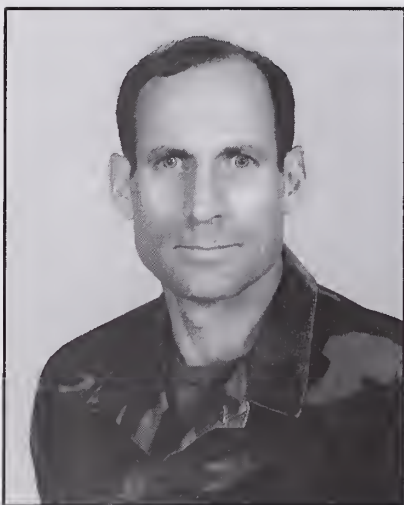
Command Sgt. Maj.
Chester L. Leeth
500th Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. Walter M. Hall
501st Military Intelligence Brigade
Seoul, Korea



Command Sgt. Maj.
Scott C. Chunn
501st Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. Walter V. Walsh Jr.
513th Military Intelligence Brigade
Fort Gordon, Ga.



Command Sgt. Maj.
Sterling T. McCormick
513th Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. Larry L. Miller
703rd Military Intelligence Brigade
Schofield Barracks, Hawaii



Command Sgt. Maj.
Donald J. Irvin
703rd Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. Jerry DeMoney
704th Military Intelligence Brigade
Fort George G. Meade, Md.



Command Sgt. Maj.
Raymon V. Lowry
704th Military Intelligence Brigade



Col. John E. Swift, III
902nd Military Intelligence Group
Fort George G. Meade, Md.



Command Sgt. Maj.
Benny C. Gibson
902nd Military Intelligence Group



Col. Nicholas J. Ciccarello
Foreign Counterintelligence Activity
Fort George G. Meade, Md.

INSCOM Senior Leaders, Continued



Col. George J. Sallaberry
702nd MI Group (Prov)
Fort Gordon, Ga.



Command Sgt. Maj. Rudy L. Brown
702nd Military Intelligence
Group (Prov)



Col. Talmadge R. Varnado II
Commander Intelligence and Threat
Analysis Center Washington, D.C.



Sgt. Maj. Mark A. Bertram
Intelligence and Threat
Analysis Center



Col. Charlotte J. Cochard
Cryptologic Support Group
Heidelberg, Germany



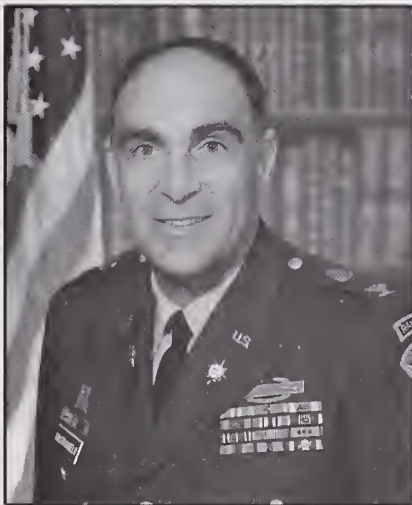
**Master Sgt.
Brenda L. Lurie**
Cryptologic Support Group



Col. William C. Llewellyn
Foreign Intelligence Activity
Fort George G. Meade, Md.



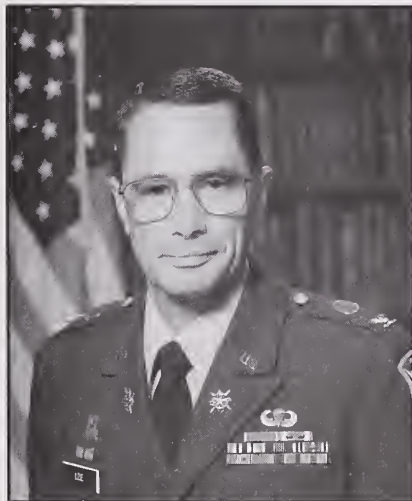
Sgt. Maj.
William J. Cowell Jr.
Foreign Intelligence Activity



Col. Michael A. Mastrangelo
U.S. Army Field Support Center
Fort George G. Meade, Md.



Sgt. Maj.
Dexter M. Mohr
U.S. Army Field Support Center



Col. Ronald N. Lee
718th Military Intelligence Group
Bad Aibling, Germany



Sgt. Maj.
George A. Peeterse
718th Military Intelligence Group

Las Vegas Resident Office Closes: Nuclear Testing Moratorium Ends Dedicated Counterintelligence Support

By James M. Young

The Las Vegas Resident Office, Military Intelligence Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, officially closed its doors June 7 after providing over 52 years of counterintelligence support to nuclear weapons testing and development.

Participating in deactivation ceremonies at Las Vegas were Chief Warrant Officer John R. Leftault, commander of the Albuquerque Resident Office, who will continue to provide any required counterintelligence support to the Nevada Test Site; Staff Sgt. Linda J. Bachman, the last special agent-in-charge at Las Vegas; and Special Agent (Sgt.) Jeffrey L. Dodge.

With the downsizing of the Nevada Operations Office of the Defense Nuclear Agency, a result of the moratorium placed on all underground nuclear testing, the office was closed.

The history of the Las Vegas Resident Office goes back to 1942 when an Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) Detachment was assigned to the Manhattan Engineer District to provide support to the Manhattan Project, the development of the first atomic bomb.

Under the operational control of the Manhattan Engineer District, the CIC Detachment did not report to the U.S. Army, although it was staffed on a continuing basis by Army CIC agents. Its detachment's headquarters were at Oak Ridge, Tenn., with resident offices located at all plants and laboratories involved in atomic energy programs throughout the United States.

According to Lt. Col. Russell H. Thaden, detachment battalion commander, the Manhattan Project may have been the Army's first special access program. "If not, it must have been near the top of the list," related Thaden. "The detachment had a very important national security mission."

The Las Vegas Resident

Sgt. Jeffrey Dodge removes his name from the entrance of the Las Vegas Resident Office as the office closes.

Office was officially activated at the Nevada Test Site on Feb. 26, 1951, as part of the newly established 901st CIC Detachment. The 901st also established a resident office at Lake Mead, Nev. According to historical documents signed by Maj. August W. Bremer, first commander of the 901st CIC Detachment, half of the personnel assigned to the 901st came from the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (now the Defense Nuclear Agency), and the other half came from the "CIC Center."

The 13 enlisted soldiers made up the initial strength of the 901st. However, by July 1, 1951, the detachment had five officers, one warrant officer and 18 enlisted soldiers.

MI Detachment, Defense Nuclear Agency, commanded by Capt. Charles F. Corson, continues to provide dedicated counterintelligence and operations security support to the Defense Nuclear Agency and its worldwide activities. Its headquarters is currently located at Fort Belvoir, Va., with resident offices located within Field Command, Defense Nuclear Agency, Albuquerque; and Headquarters, Defense Nuclear Agency, Alexandria, Va. At one time, the detachment had 57 military and one civilian authorized. It is currently authorized five military and three civilians. ✱

Mr. Young is the operations officer, Defense Nuclear Agency Military Intelligence Detachment, Counterintelligence Support Battalion, 902nd MI Group.



Defense Nuclear Agency Field Command photo

Special Security Group Redesignates, Unit History Lives Under New Banner

By 1st Lt. Joseph C. Braziel


On Oct. 1, as the Counterintelligence Support Battalion colors are unfurled, over 53 years of exemplary service to the nation will live on under a new banner.

The redesignation ceremony, held at Fort George G. Meade, Md., will retire the colors of the Special Security Group.

The Counterintelligence Support Battalion will have the continued mission of providing support to the Department of the Army, selected Department of Defense special access programs, and the Defense Nuclear Agency, plus the new mission of providing multidiscipline counterintelli-



gence analysis to Army forces and operations worldwide.

All who have served with the Special Security Group or within the SSO system, can look back upon their accomplishments with a great sense of pride, knowing their hard work and dedication truly contributed to safeguarding America's most sensitive secrets. Members of the new Counterintelligence Support Battalion can follow the example of those intelligence professionals who came before and who epitomized the motto, "Service and Security." 

1st Lt. Braziel serves as the operations officer for Company A, (CI) Support Battalion, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Service and Security: A Brief History

By 1st Lt. Joseph C. Braziel

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor served as a catalyst for the creation of the Special Security Group and the special security office system.

Two things became apparent to the U.S. military following the attack — the extremely sensitive intelligence sources provided by breaking Japanese and German codes known as MAGIC and ULTRA had to be safeguarded from compromise, and timely intelligence had to be provided to military and government agencies for them to be successful.

In view of these two requirements, the Secretary of War appointed Alfred McCormack to head a section with the assigned mission of expanding U.S. signal intelligence operations, and to ensure that all useful information derived from signal intelligence was disseminated.

This section became known as the Special Branch and remained in existence from 1941 to 1943.

The Army SSO system was established in 1943, with the first offices set up in the European and the Pacific theaters during August and December, respectively. The SSO system was established as a method for providing rapid and secure dissemination of special intelligence to operating commands.

In March 1944, Gen. George C. Marshall, in a letter to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, granted authority to make

see HISTORY, page 26



German soldiers use an Enigma Machine during World War II.

HISTORY, from page 25

special intelligence available to American field commanders. A portion of that letter became the basis for the SSO system:

"Their (SSO's) primary responsibility will be to evaluate special intelligence, present it in usable form to the commanding officer and to his senior staff officers as authorized recipients, assist in fusing special intelligence with intelligence derived from other sources, and give advice in connection with making operational use of special intelligence in such a fashion that the security of the source is not endangered."

Following World War II, the Special Branch underwent several changes, including changes in name and several resubordinations.

About Nov. 1, 1946, Special Research Branch was formed under the chief of the Intelligence Group. Soon afterwards, Detachments F and M were created and subordinated to the SRB. The commanding officer of these detachments was also the chief of SRB. This method of organization proved unworkable, with each chief attempting to exercise operational control over the SSO system.

On Aug. 1, 1949, the Director of Intelligence placed Detachments F and M under the office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence, with responsibility for the operation of the SSO system remaining under the deputy director until 1950.

In 1950, the SSO system was reorganized as a separate military unit and designated as the 8582d Administrative Area Unit, Detachment M, office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2. The unit, known as Detachment M, served with distinction during the Korean War and was awarded the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation and the Meritorious Unit Commendation for its invaluable intelligence contributions to commanders in the field.

Detachment M was redesignated as the Special Security Detachment (SSD) in 1960. During the following year, a new communications system was chartered; the Special Intelligence Communications (SPINTCoMM) network.

SPINTCoMM was designed for the dissemination and distribution of special intelligence. SSD was the agency chosen to operate the Army's

portion of the SPINTCoMM network.

The Army's Adjutant General's office prepared a letter, Oct. 1, 1967, ordering the Special Security Detachment to be reorganized and redesignated as the Special Security Group. It was under the direction of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI), Department of the Army.

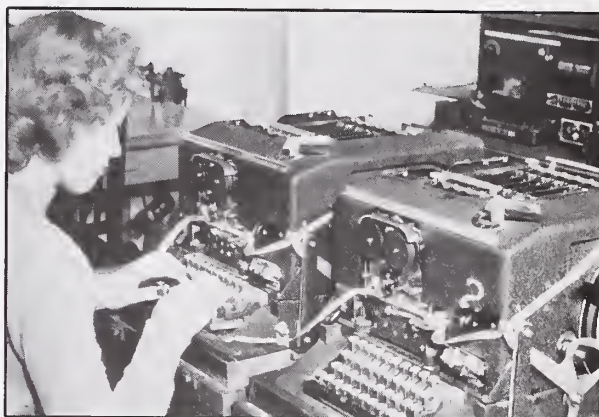
This action coincided with the heavy commitment of U.S. Forces in Vietnam. As a result of the unit's outstanding intelligence support in Vietnam, SSG received three Meritorious Unit Commendations.

In 1976, at the end of America's Vietnam involvement, the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study was conducted. It divided the SSO system into two separate and distinct components; SSOs supporting activities at echelons above corps and those supporting corps and below. The SSOs at corps and below — called tactical SSOs — were placed under the control of the tactical commander and made subordinate to their supported units. During this period, SSG remained an ACSI element.

Subordinated to the Intelligence and Security Command on Oct. 1, 1980, SSG was assigned the mission of providing for the acquisition, administrative control, physical security, and distribution of sensitive compartmented information to organizations within the Department of the Army. This included direct support of contingency missions and field training exercises as required by the supported major commands.

During this period, SSG consisted of over 100 SSOs geographically dispersed worldwide. Under the resubordination, SSG would perform its SCI mission, with INSCOM providing administrative oversight.

The SSO system was decentralized Oct. 1, 1991. Prior to this, all echelon above corps SSOs were subordinate to SSG. This move provided the individual EAC commander with



A civilian employee sends a teletype transmission during World War II.



A communication Reconnaissance Company base during the Korea Conflict.

the authority to control their own security assets.

At the same time, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence directed the centralization of the Army SCI contracting support mission. This mission was assigned to the contractor support element of SSG.

The CSE along with its three contractor support detachments was given the worldwide responsibility of providing SCI security oversight to Army contractors. Centralization allowed the Army to provide both uniformity of support and standardization of procedural and policy guidance to contracting agencies.

During Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, SSG deployed a special security detachment to Saudi Arabia. This SSD provided direct support to the Third U.S. Army within their assigned area of operations.

SSG was resubordinated to the 902d Military Intelligence Group on Oct. 1, 1992. This move entailed the decentralization of major command special security commands. SSG formed the nucleus of a third battalion within a restructured 902d MI Group and assumed the mission of providing

dedicated counterintelligence support to the Army's most sensitive forces, programs and operations.

Originally organized as a battalion task force, this unit has become an integral and permanent part of the 902d and INSCOM's counterintelligence force, with formal activation as the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Support Battalion, taking place on Oct 1, 1994. ✱

Information for this article was taken from a paper written by Lt. Col. Charles Hill, former deputy commander, Special Security Group. Special thanks to Don Venneman, contract specialist with Company A, (CI) Support Battalion, for his historical input.



Intelligence personnel train in voice intercept at Vint Hill Farm Station in 1945.



Signal Radio Intelligence Company soldiers working during World War II.



The Special Security Detachment, Americal Division, Republic of Vietnam.



Intelligence analysis was ongoing at Arlington Hall during World War II.

704th MI Brigade

"Here and Everywhere"

Supporting NSA, Warfighters

The origins of the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade, Fort George G. Meade, Md., can be traced back to Nov. 18, 1954, when, for purposes of creating a carrier unit supporting the National Security Agency Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Army Security Agency Troop Command, 7200th Administrative Area Unit, was formed.

The unit was assigned to the Army Security Agency and attached to the Second Army for logistical support. HHD personnel were assigned for duty with NSA. The ASA Troop Command had the specific responsibility of supervising the administrative activities of its organic elements. Creation of the ASA Troop Command was the result of a pending move of NSA from Arlington Hall Station, Va., to Fort Meade in early 1955.

At the time of its organization, support personnel of the ASA Troop Command were physically located in Arlington Hall Station. On Nov. 26, 1954, they were relocated to Fort Meade and billeted in deteriorating World War II-type facilities. In April 1955, the command moved into newly renovated buildings on Chisholm Avenue. By June 30, 1955, the ASA Troop Command's assigned strength consisted of 10 officers and 196 enlisted personnel.

On Dec. 26, 1957, the ASA Troop Command was redesignated as the U.S. Army Security Agency Support (USASA) Element, NSA (Field), and restructured to include Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; A and B Companies; and a company comprised exclusively of Women's Army Corps personnel. Employment of WAC personnel within NSA had actually commenced on Oct. 15, 1957. By mid-1958, more than 60 WACs were assigned. On April 14, 1961, the

WAC Company was reattached to U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Meade, for logistical support.

During the period of 1960-61, the USASA Support Element/NSA underwent a major reorganization. On Dec. 1, 1960, Company A was redesignated as Operations Company, and all personnel serving at NSA were either assigned or attached to Operations Company. Company B was redesignated as Headquarters Company.

On Sept. 9, 1961, the USASA Support Element/NSA was redesignated as the U.S. Army Security Agency; however, the designation was short-lived. Two years later, on Nov. 8, 1963, it was again redesignated to the USASA Support Group. At the same time, it was reorganized to include Headquarters and Headquarters Company; Companies A and B; and Student Company. The group's assigned and attached strength on June 30, 1964, totaled approximately 1,000. In 1975, Student Company became Company C.

As the years passed, USASA Support Group administrative, training and logistical functions remained essentially unchanged. On Jan. 1, 1977, the USASA was redesignated as the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, and on Nov. 1, 1977, the USASA Support Group was redesignated as the USAINSCOM CONUS Military Intelligence Group.

In April 1978, the CONUS MI Group was tasked with supporting certain aspects of the Peacetime Utilization Program. In support of this, the group created Companies D and E.

Personnel assigned to the 376th ASA Company were reassigned to Company E when the 376th relocated from Fort Meade to Fort Hood, Texas, in April 1978. On June 30, 1979, Company D merged with Company

C, and Company E became Company D.

On March 31, 1981, the CONUS MI Group reorganized into two battalions to provide a better span of control and better support to assigned personnel. The 1st Battalion consisted of Headquarters, and Companies A and B; and 2nd Battalion consisted of Headquarters and Operations Company, and Company A. Also as a result of the reorganization, Field Station Key West, Fla., became a subordinate unit of the 2nd Battalion. On Dec. 9, 1983, Company B, 1st Battalion, was deactivated.

There were no further changes until July 1, 1987, when the Military Intelligence Branch became a corps; and, on Jan. 1, 1988, the CONUS MI Group was redesignated as the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade, and the 1st Battalion and Field Station Key West were redesignated as the 748th MI Battalion and the 749th MI Company, respectively. The 749th became subordinate to the 748th MI Battalion. Headquarters and Headquarters Company was also created to furnish administrative and logistical support to personnel assigned to the brigade staff, to all student personnel, and to personnel assigned to 16 remotely situated detachments, which were formed during the period of 1977-89.

On Oct. 3, 1989, the 704th MI Brigade activated the 743rd MI Battalion (Provisional), which is comprised of Headquarters and Operations Company (HOC), and Companies A and B. Seven of the brigade's remote detachments were made subordinate to HOC; two detachments were redesignated as Companies A and B; one detachment was made subordinate to Company B; one became a 742nd MI Battalion asset; one reverted to USAINSCOM control; and four cur-



704th Military Intelligence Brigade

"Here and Everywhere"

Headquarters, Headquarters Co.

Established: January 1987

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Personnel: 100 (Headquarters and Headquarters Company) 1958 (brigade total)

Mission: The mission of the 704th MI Brigade is to conduct signals intelligence operations in support of Army, ground component and joint warfighters; to integrate Reserve Forces into the brigade; and to provide qualified, technically trained soldiers to support operations of the National Security Agency.



741st Military Intelligence Battalion

"First to Know"

Established: January 1987

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Personnel: 750

Mission: The mission of the battalion is to provide trained soldiers for direct support to the National Security Agency Deputy Director for Operations to conduct SIGINT operations in the remote operating facility and operational groups; as executive agent operate the 704th MI Brigade Joint Language Center.



742nd Military Intelligence Battalion

"Might Through Vigilance"

Established: January 1981

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Personnel: 368

Mission: The battalion conducts signals intelligence operations in support of ground component commanders worldwide; supports intelligence and information security appearances of the National Security Agency by providing trained soldiers; and executes federal control of SIGINT operations conducted by the 300th Military Intelligence Brigade (Utah National Guard).



743rd Military Intelligence Battalion

"Knowledge Beyond Boundaries"

Established: October 1990

Location: Fort George G. Meade, Md.

Personnel: 463

Mission: The battalion conducts SIGINT operations in support of strategic commanders, and, indirectly, operational and tactical commanders. It provides soldier support and facilitates the conceptualization, planning and execution of Army space requirements.



748th Military Intelligence Battalion

"Alamo Station"

Established: January 1987

Location: San Antonio, Texas

Personnel: 277

Mission: The battalion provides signals intelligence and technical support to combatant commands operating in our region of intelligence interest as an element of a four-service, joint intelligence facility. It is prepared to provide trained soldiers as individual augmentees to combatant commands worldwide.

rently remain subordinate to HHC, 704th MI Brigade (since reduced to three, following a deactivation).

On Oct. 3, 1990, the 743rd MI Battalion's provisional status was lifted.

More recent DoD-directed changes in the force structure prompted the decision to close certain

OCONUS installations, and led to some further restructuring within the brigade. On Feb. 19, 1991, the 741st MI Battalion activated Company B for purposes of maintaining command and control of Army personnel employed in the "A" Remoted Operations Facility (AROF). Personnel previously assigned to field Stations

Augsburg and Berlin are being reassigned to Company B for duty in the AROF. On Aug. 30, 1991, the 743rd MI Battalion activated Company C for the express purpose of centralizing administrative control over the battalion's remoted detachments, thus relieving HOC and Company B of that responsibility. ✱

“Concrete and barbed wire are the only argument with which the Communist regime has encountered the attraction of the free world. It is in its apparent triumph that brutal force reveals its inner weakness in the face of man’s struggle toward freedom. What is unnatural will not endure. That is why one day the wall in Berlin will come down.”

— German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 1962

AND THE WALL CAME TUMBLING DOWN . . .

By Chief Warrant Officer Robert L. Hopkins

Was there anything more shocking to the world than the sudden, unprecedented appearance of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 — or its equally rapid collapse in November of 1989?

“Chiseling mania” to get pieces of this one-of-a-kind, infamous barrier became the overnight sensation for anyone living in West Germany.

I was the border residence officer-in-charge at Bad Hersfeld, West Germany, when the world abruptly changed. The phenomenon of snatching part of a physical legend wasn’t hard to understand, especially since I was one of thousands who did it.

When I first went to Berlin and viewed the wall, I realized this really was the end of the world. It was unbelievable that a place like this existed. The Cold War had been going on all these years, and then it was over. People couldn’t help but get excited. My biggest thrill was getting a piece of the wall near Checkpoint Charlie, the American entrance to East Germany.

important to remember the actual wall only existed in Berlin, while the rest of West and East Germany was divided by over 800 miles of fence. But it wasn’t your ordinary backyard fence.

The gruesome barrier between the two countries was multilayered, complete with barbed wire, mine fields, and heavily-armed fortifications. A signal-security system was attached, tipping off guards to any escape attempts.

I remember how one East German managed to flee despite a badly injured arm from the razor-sharp fence tops.

Another escapee lost all sense of direction because the frontier barrier was constructed in a zigzag manner. Fortunately, he was able to hide until learning he’d made it to the West.

People got caught because they thought they were in West Germany, only to find out they were still in the East. Unless you were an East German border guard, you didn’t know about the series of fences and mine traps to prevent escaping.

And then there was the death strip.

As I reminisce, I realize it’s

A work force occasionally appeared on the west side of the fence, with two guards accompanying each laborer. A red tape was strung around their work area with the stern warning that anyone crossing it would be shot, as the slightest movement in that direction indicated escape.

Another time, a bold but simple plan rewarded an East German tower guard with a successful venture to the West. As the senior guard in charge that day, he found the opportunity to remove the other soldier’s firing pin, ensuring a useless weapon. Using the excuse that he needed to inspect the crew that was checking the train tracks, the East German soldier descended from the tower. Once he reached the train corridor, he began running and never stopped.

Such escapes were risky because East German military procedures prohibited anyone from knowing in advance which soldiers would be on guard duty. That prevented people from getting together and planning anything. You could never trust anyone. They also knew there were “plants” within the regular forces, and you never knew if the man you were

patrolling with was a soldier or a spy.

The Berlin Wall and treacherous border fences are gone now, but not the endearing white crosses commemorating East Germans who gambled for freedom and failed.

One of the most devastating times was when we tried to help a young man who had made it to the primary fence, but was badly wounded. He was only about 10 feet from the actual border, and we even had an ambulance ready. All we could do was stand there and watch him die. Had anyone tried to reach him, they'd have endangered their own lives. We all knew East guards had orders to shoot to kill.

I think of the all the senseless horror caused by the barrier, such as when an East German guard's leg was blown off while clearing mines. Even if it's your worst enemy that's hurt, you hurt.

And what about the price of that illegal freedom so coveted by the East Germans? In the beginning, many of them were ecstatic, and breathed sighs of relief. Afterwards, however, came the inescapable guilt about the family members that remained in the East. You had to have no scruples whatsoever about leaving your family behind, because there was no question they would suffer terribly for it.

The Wall and frontier barricades not only divided a country, but families living within yards of each other. It was there at border villages and towns that I witnessed no greater example of the human spirit defying the odds to preserve sacred family bonding.

There was a designated place in Coburg where a cross was mounted

so you could look over the border and see a cemetery in the East. The people living in the West would congregate there and participate in funeral services actually being held in East Germany. They'd also hold up children and wave to one another. These people were desperately trying to hold on to family unity as best they could. What was really sad was if the East German border guards saw them, it was immediately stopped. They simply didn't tolerate contact of any kind.

Once an elderly East German woman wanted to know why the West was threatening East Germany with invasion, forcing them to build expensive defense fortifications for protection.

It wasn't until we showed her places where people were shot by the East German guards and explained how the anti-vehicular ditch prevented cars from driving to the West that she finally understood the situation. I think the most enlightening scene was when I encouraged her to speak with the East German guards, who she claimed were wonderful, friendly people. They totally ignored her and walked away.

Although I always felt the Berlin Wall and border fences would eventually come down, I never thought I'd be there to see it. Being part of this extraordinary world event has been the highlight of my career, since most of my life revolved around the East German border and the intelligence field. It even became a sort of family heritage, since my father was stationed in Germany when the Wall and the frontier barricades were built.

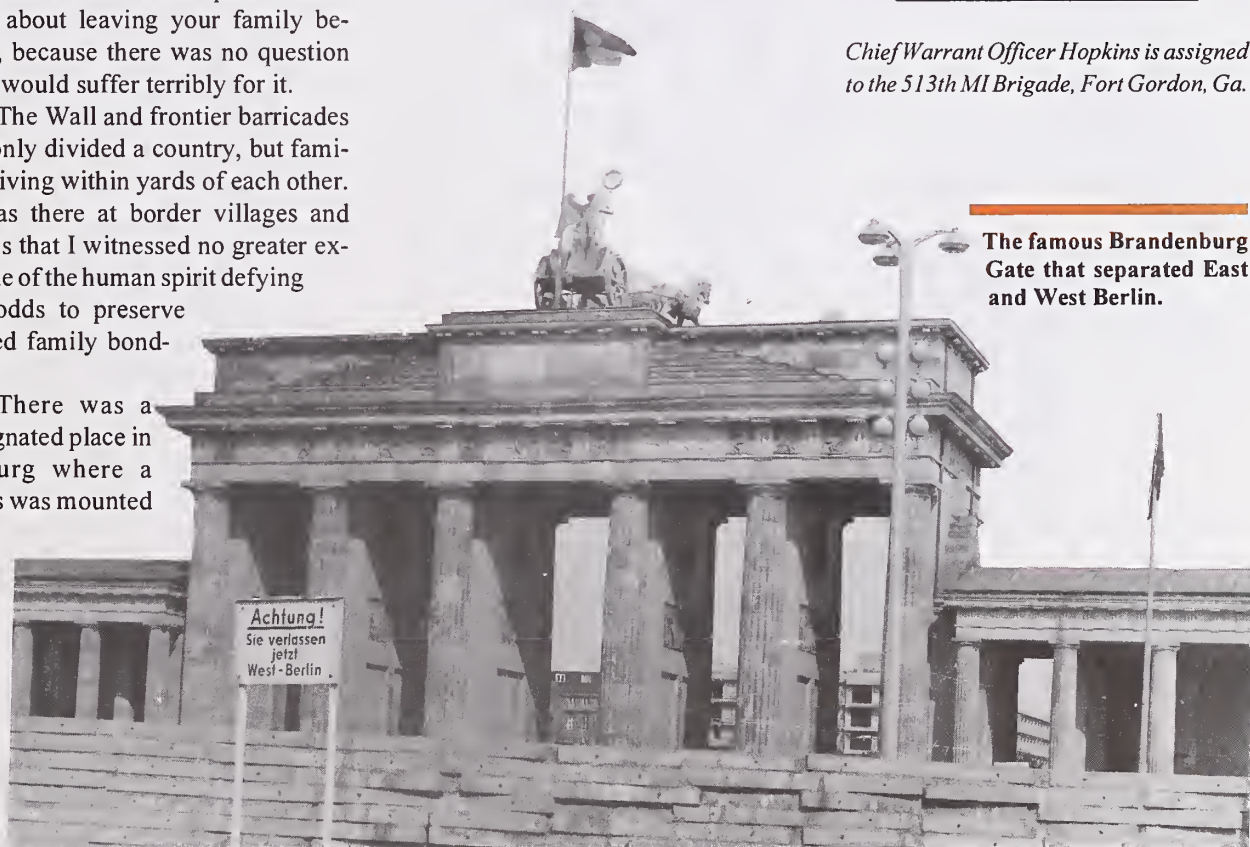
Dad always told stories of how he and the Russians swapped cigarettes and vodka. They actually socialized with each other. Yet, when I arrived, contact was absolutely forbidden. I walked up to an Eastern guard one morning, put out my hand to say hello, and he just ignored me.

I believe it's significant that the world was able to overcome the Cold War peacefully. The end of the Cold War did not come about through bloodshed. For those of us in the service who had the opportunity to be there, it means a lot. You can put up a front all you want, you can keep people in the dark for 45 years, but sooner or later they find out the truth. ✂

Chief Warrant Officer Hopkins is assigned to the 513th MI Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga.

The famous Brandenburg Gate that separated East and West Berlin.

U.S. Army photo



Army Community Service Reaches Out to Customers

The Army Community Service staff reaches out to soldiers and their families, as it takes on a proactive new strategy tailor-made for the customers it serves.

The ACS mission, according to Army Community Service Chief Lt. Col. Griffin D. Lockett, has always been twofold: help commanders help soldiers and their families, and be the commanders' partner in readiness.

To better accomplish that mission, ACS developed a strategy that includes a Unit Outreach Program "developed after extensive research and study to determine

the customers' changing needs in a changing world," Lockett said.

Units on Army installations will now be assigned to individual ACS staff specialists. Installation ACS centers will remain staffed, while other staff members will serve as unit service coordinators on-site.

"The idea is to tailor services specifically for a unit based on that unit's special needs," Lockett said. "Each

other subject areas where units say they need help.

The USC-unit relationship will be one of true involvement and inextricably linked, Lockett said.

"If there's a unit formation at 6 a.m., the USC may be there. Where the unit program is now in place, USCs have been invited to special functions, award ceremonies and other unit activities."

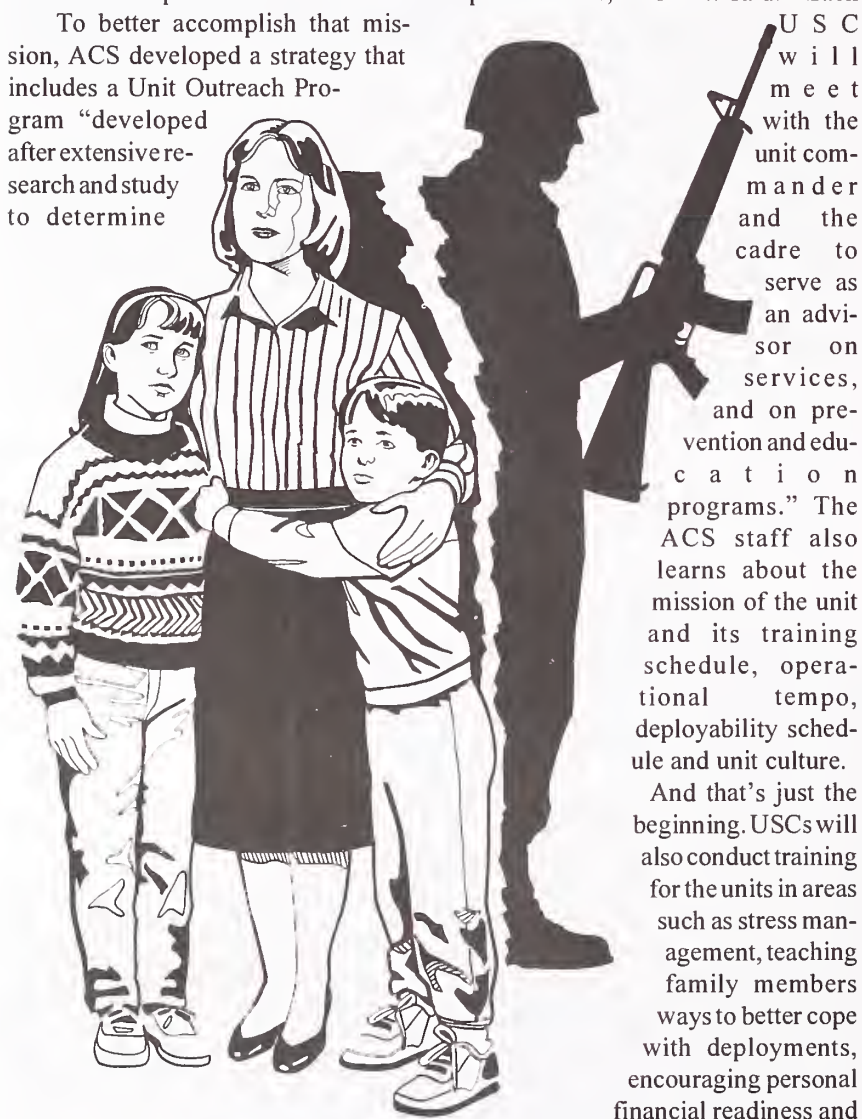
Another ACS initiative is the Standard Installation Topic Exchange Service, an automated, worldwide relocation service to which all servicemembers have access.

Designed for soldiers, family members and civilian employees who are relocating, SITES provides information on schools, health services, employment, housing and other community information at the soldier's gaining command.

If soldiers or families require more specific information than provided in the data base, they can request and quickly receive the needed information from the installation through SITES electronic mail capability.

Lockett said that for all segments of America's Army, "the whole business of ACS is readiness," and ACS will continue to promote readiness by "developing, coordinating and delivering services which promote self-reliance, resiliency and stability during war and peace."

ACS planners said the new strategy and policies should be fully implemented by late fiscal 1996 or early fiscal 1997. ✱



U S C will meet with the unit commander and the cadre to serve as an advisor on services, and on prevention and education programs." The ACS staff also learns about the mission of the unit and its training schedule, operational tempo, deployability schedule and unit culture.

And that's just the beginning. USCs will also conduct training for the units in areas such as stress management, teaching family members ways to better cope with deployments, encouraging personal financial readiness and

(Army News Service)

Wellness Requires Health-Conscious Lifestyle

By Richard Killingsworth

The concept of what it means to be healthy is changing. Most of us believe that if we are not sick, we are healthy. Even many health care providers think of good health as simply the absence of illness, and of health care as efforts by medical personnel to cure people when they are sick.

But it has become increasingly apparent that the best medical care a hospital can provide is not sufficient to preserve and enhance true health, or "wellness."

To accomplish wellness, we as individuals need to take a more active approach and assume more responsibility for our health. A wellness lifestyle embodies this approach in two ways. First, wellness is a way of living that stresses taking steps to prevent illness and enhance the quality of our lives. Secondly, wellness represents something to strive toward — the optimal state of health and well-being that each individual is capable of achieving, given his or her own circumstances.

While the past 20 years have seen tremendous advances in medicine, these discoveries have a downside. Drugs are prescribed too readily; excessive numbers of X-rays and other diagnostic tests are often ordered; hospitals have grown overcrowded and impersonal; and the cost of health care has soared.

Even when applied effectively, the medical approach to sustaining life is incomplete.

Consider this: A major study showing that the mortality rate from heart disease has been dropping since 1963 also found that lifestyle changes in diet and smoking habits (rather than

new medical treatments) accounted for over half the decline.

Another large-scale study showed that 14 primary causes of illness and premature death were dramatically influenced by risk factors for which preventive action can be taken.

The six risk factors most frequently cited were tobacco, alcohol, injuries, unintended pregnancy, lack of preventive services and improper nutrition. Researchers concluded that about two thirds of deaths under age 65 are preventable.

The obvious fact is that we are not dependent on medical breakthroughs to achieve an enormous improvement in our health.

Rather, good health depends to a large extent on certain lifestyle choices we make, including what we eat; how active we are; whether or not we smoke; what precautions we take to avoid injuries and accidents; how we deal with tension and anxiety; and even how we manage the environments in which we live and work.

By taking the responsibility to inform yourself about healthier choices and learning how to integrate them into your life, you will greatly increase your chance of avoiding many illnesses. You also will very likely experience benefits that range from looking better and having more energy, to learning how to work with your family, friends and neighbors to solve health-related problems.

Wellness is not alternative medicine. Wellness doesn't promote special diets, herbal medications or other treatments based on fads or unsound evidence.

Nor is wellness a substitute for medical care when you are ill. The premise of wellness is that there are

The six risk factors most frequently cited were tobacco, alcohol, injuries, unintended pregnancy, lack of preventive services and improper nutrition. Researchers concluded that about two thirds of deaths under age 65 are preventable.

many ways to prevent problems that affect your health and that correct information is essential for you to make proper choices.

It is hoped that one day we can come to understand that as individuals we can do more for our health and well-being than any doctor, any hospital, any drug or any exotic medical device.

You as an individual have complete control over your behavior. You as an individual — because of your lifestyle — contribute to your overall level of health and wellness.

The best advice anyone can give is, "Take control!" Meet the challenge of taking control. Your well-being may depend on it. ❀

Mr. Killingsworth is the health education coordinator at the Gen. Leonard Wood Army Community Hospital, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. This article is reprinted from the Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., Essayons.

Total Army Newslines...

News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

Veterans Affairs Offers Aid on Overdue Loans

The Department of Veterans Affairs has offered help to active-duty and recently discharged servicemembers with VA-guaranteed home loans and who have financial problems.

Loan service representatives in VA regional offices can provide financial counseling or help arrange forbearance and develop plans to bring loans up to date, when underemployment or unemployment creates problems.

"VA has always been there to try to help veterans meet their financial responsibilities during times of hardship," said VA Secretary Jesse Brown. "In this continuing effort, we're helping arrange appropriate alternatives to foreclosure and giving veterans an opportunity to hold on to their homes.

"It is difficult to predict how many veterans will benefit from this outreach effort," he said. "But it is worth it, if we help veterans save their homes, and we are certain the cost savings can be considerable."

For VA assistance, call 800-827-1000.

(Army News Service — from a VA release)

7th MEDCOM Cases Colors

HEIDELBERG, Germany — The Army's 7th Medical Command, the U.S. military's largest forward-deployed medical command, was formally inactivated in an Aug 5., ceremony in Heidelberg.

With its inactivation, deployable medical assets of the command are being assigned to units in the 30th Medical Brigade, which will be a separate brigade under V Corps.

By October 1995, the Army's medical facilities in Europe will consist of the Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center, hospitals in Heidelberg and Wuerzburg, 29 medical clinics and 36 fixed dental clinics.

The inactivation reflects changes in U.S. Army Europe's structure and mission. At the height of the Cold War, 7th MEDCOM provided care for more than half a million soldiers, civilians and family members.

(ARNEWS)

Army to Inactivate 18 ROTC Units

The Army has recently announced that 18 Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps units throughout the country will be inactivated following the 1994-95 school year.

The closings are based on projections of a smaller Army and a shrinking national defense budget, officials said.

Army ROTC is still represented by 316 units in all 50 states, Guam and Puerto Rico.

Students who wish to enroll in ROTC, and cadets enrolled in units slated for closure will, when possible, have a chance to "cross enroll" in a ROTC program at a nearby campus with a cadet battalion.

The closing units are: San Jose State University, San Jose, Calif.; California State University at Long Beach,

Long Beach, Calif.; University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Conn.; University of North Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Louisiana State University in Shreveport, Shreveport, La.; Delta State University, Cleveland, Miss.; Northwest Missouri State University, Kirksville, Mo.; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Neb.; Elon College, Elon College, N.C.; University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.; Pennsylvania State University at Altoona and Schuylkill, Pa.; University of Puerto Rico Humacao College, Humacao, Puerto Rico; Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.; and the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater, Wis.

(ARNEWS)

Top-notch NCOs Sought for Attache Duty

The Defense Attache System is looking for some top-notch NCOs who want an exciting, challenging and rewarding new career field.

The DAS is recruiting soldiers, sergeant through master sergeant, for Joint Service Staff assignments with American Embassies in more than 80 locations around the world. Selected NCOs represent the U.S. Army and the Defense Intelligence Agency while serving diplomatic assignments in Europe; North, Central and South America; Africa; and the Far and Middle East.

"No other Army program



provides soldiers with the opportunity to live and work in so many different countries, as well as experience so many diverse and unique cultures," said Staff Sgt. Linda Peterkin, Army attache enlisted assignments manager.

"From Austria, Brazil and Canada to Zimbabwe, Finland and Turkey, these worldwide diplomatic assignments offer unmatched opportunities and challenges."

To qualify for attache duty, NCOs must be on active duty, qualify for a top-secret security clearance, have a general technical score of 115 or higher, a clerical score of 120 or higher, a typing score of 40 words per minute or higher, and be familiar with the latest word processing equipment.

Soldiers must also test 100 or higher on the Defense Language Aptitude Battery. All family members must be U.S. citizens and meet the medical standards for the country of assignment.

For prerequisites, application procedures and countries available in the program, consult Army Regulation 611-60.

For more information, call Peterkin at (410) 712-0137, extension 2633; the DSN prefix is 923.

(Army News Service)

902nd MI Group Celebrates 50 Years

The 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort George G. Meade, Md., is celebrating its 50th year with an anniversary ball on Nov. 19 at the Baltimore-Washington International Marriott Hotel in Baltimore, Md.

The "Duece" heritage reaches back to its activation as the 902nd Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment on Nov. 23, 1944 at Hollandia, New Guinea, in the Southwest Pacific.

If former friends of the group cannot attend but have historical artifacts, photos, anecdotes or other memorabilia which they would like to share, donate or loan for the anniversary, the contributions would be appreciated.

Tickets for the formal blues or dress mess event are \$50 per person. For more information, call Capt. John T. Stromberg at (301)677-7885 or DSN 923-7885.

The mailing address is:

**Commander, MI BN (CI) (S)
ATTN: IAGPA-B-OP
Fort Meade, MD 20755**

*(Capt. John T. Stromberg, 902nd
MI Group)*

Annual Military History Writing Contest Deadline Nears

The 1994 deadline for the annual military history writing contest is midnight, Dec. 31. All students attending officer advanced courses or the Sergeants Major Academy during calendar year 1994 are eligible to enter the competition.

Last year's second place went to Capt. Robert P. Whalen Jr., who was attending the Military Intelligence Officer Advanced Course. He won \$250 for his article entitled "Bimble in

the Dark: Tactical Intelligence in the Falklands War." Whalen is currently assigned to the 519th Military Intelligence Battalion, Fort Bragg, N.C.

Each piece is judged on historical accuracy, originality, style, and relevance to today's leaders. Entries should be written as an article for publication. They must be typed, are strictly limited to 2,500 words (about 10 typed pages, double-spaced).

Send the entries, along with pertinent graphics to:

**Center of Military History,
ATTN: DAMH-FI
(Writing Contest)
Franklin Court, 1099 14th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20005-3402.**

First place winner will receive \$500 and publication in *ARMY History*, a quarterly history publication; second place will receive \$250 and third receives \$100 or as the judges direct.

For more information, contact your local Army historian, or Billy Arthur at DSN 285-5368 or commercial (202) 504-5368.

*(Center of Military History
Release)*

Correction

Partnership for Peace. . . FMIB solves Question of Equipment Compatibility, which was published in the September issue of the *INSCOM Journal*, was mistakenly attributed—Chief Warrant Officer Leslie Caster was the author. The *INSCOM Journal* regrets the error.



CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS

WILLIE & JOE *Bill Mauldin*



"It's a habit Joe picked up in Rome."

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

WWII CHRONOLOGY, OCTOBER 1944

1(E)Troops of Leningrad Front land on Dagoe (Hiiumaa), off Estonian coast at entrance to Gulf of Riga, and begin clearing the island.

6(E)Soviet forces of Leningrad Front land on Oesel (Saaremaa), off coast of Estonia, and begin clearing the island.

10(WE)In U.S. Third Army area, III Corps headquarters (Maj. Gen. John Milliken), which has recently arrived on the continent, is assigned to Third Army.

11(CBI)Chiang Kai-shek asks President Roosevelt to recall Gen. Joseph Stillwell immediately.

18(CBI)Gen. Joseph Stillwell is ordered

to return to Washington. President Roosevelt informs Chiang Kai-shek of Stillwell's recall, adding that while no other U.S. officer will be named to command Chinese forces, Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer is available to act as Generalissimo's chief of staff—a proposal acceptable to Chiang Kai-shek.

19(BU)In NCAC area, 29th Brigade of British 26th Division takes Mohynin, where enemy has abandoned large supplies of stores and ammunition.

20(EY)British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrives in Cairo from Moscow and discusses strategy for south-east Asia with Adm. Louis A. Mountbatten.

24(CBI) The three-way China-Burma India Theater is split into two, India-Burma Theater (IBT) and China Theater (CT), to be headed respectively by Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan and Wedemeyer. Gen. Chennault is temporarily in charge of China Theater, pending assumption of command by Wedemeyer.

Event Locations:

(E) Estonia
(WE) Western Europe
(CBI) China-Burma-India
(BU) Burma
(EY) Egypt

Source: United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Calendar of Events

October 1994

Campaign for Healthier Babies Month
Computer Learning Month
Energy Awareness Month
National Disability Employment Awareness Month

- 3 Child Health Day
- 9-15 Fire Prevention Week
- 10 Columbus Day (Federal Holiday)
- 12 Columbus Day
- 16 Army Ten-Miler, Washington, D.C.
- 16 National Boss Day
- 17-19 AUSA Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.
- 20-21 Fall Army Commanders Conference, Pentagon
- 24 United Nations Day
- 31 Halloween

November 1994

American Indian Heritage Month
National Military Family Week

- 3 Sandwich Day
- 5 Sadie Hawkins Day
- 8 Election Day
- 10 Marine Corps Birthday (1775)
- 11 Veterans Day (Holiday)
- 24 Thanksgiving Holiday (Holiday)
- 28 Hanukkah

—1994—

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUN						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

JUL						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

AUG						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

SEP						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

OCT						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

NOV						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

DEC						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN IAPAO
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Fundamentals of the Defense

By Maj. Donna L. Walthall, Provost Marshal, Fort Lee, Va.



Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 12.

AGILITY
AREA DEFENSE
CANALIZE
CLOSE OPERATIONS
COMMANDERS INTENT
CONCENTRATION
COUNTER ATTACKS
COUNTERFIRE
COVERING FORCE

DECEPTION
DEEP OPERATIONS
DEFEND
DEFENSE
DELAY
DEPTH
DESTROY
DESTRUCTION
DISRUPTION

DYNAMIC
FIRE AND MANEUVER
FIRES
FLEXIBILITY
HALT
INTELLIGENCE
MASS
MOBILE DEFENSE
OBSTACLES

OFFENSE
PREPARATION
REAR OPERATIONS
RECONNAISSANCE
RESERVES
SECURITY AREA
SECURITY FORCES
STATIC
TARGET ACQUISITION